

On information and belief, an expert in the Kane Suit testified that he personally read Duke's tree cutting guidelines prior to their removal from public access.

On information and belief, that expert testified that Duke's guidelines clearly and unambiguously state that Duke's policy is to trim tree limbs and other vegetation back to a distance of approximately ten (10) feet from its power lines.

(#1) at ¶ 22-26. Defendants contend that the allegations made in this paragraph are irrelevant and prejudicial, and made simply for the improper purpose of being read to a jury. (#22) at 5.

Rule 12(f) governs a motion to strike the pleadings in full or in part. Rule 12(f) provides that the court “may strike from a pleading an insufficient defense or any redundant, immaterial, impertinent, or scandalous matter.” (emphasis added). The use of “may” indicates that the court has substantial discretion in its decision whether to grant such a motion.

Rule 12(f) Motions are viewed with “disfavor” as the striking of a pleading is “a drastic remedy.” Waste Management Holdings v. Gilmore, 252 F.3d 316, 347 (4th Cir. 2001). A motion to strike places a “sizable burden on the movant, and would typically require a showing that denial of the motion would prejudice the movant.” Miller v. Rutherford Cty., No.1:08CV441, 2008 WL 5392057, at *4 (W.D.N.C. Dec. 19, 2008) (internal citation and quotations omitted). Thus, before a motion to strike can be granted, the allegations must be the redundant, immaterial, impertinent, or scandalous type of allegations described by Rule 12(f), as well as prejudicial. See Brown v. Inst. For Family Centered Servs., Inc., 394 F. Supp. 2d 724, 727 (M.D.N.C. 2005) (citing Hare v. Family Pub. Serv., Inc., 342 F.Supp. 678, 685 (D.Md. 1972)).

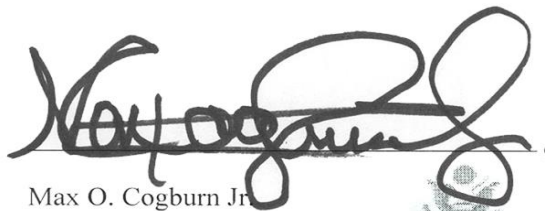
After reviewing the pleadings, including plaintiff's response (#27), the court finds that the defendants have not met their high burden in this matter, and chooses not to exercise its discretion at this time. The court finds the allegations contained in paragraphs 22 to 26 are

indeed relevant, as they go to whether tree-trimming guidelines existed and to what degree they were violated when the defendants allegedly destroyed the white pine tree at issue in this case. Furthermore, the court does not find that substantial prejudice would result, particularly after plaintiff elaborated in their response on how and where they received the information that supported the allegations at issue. (#7) at 2-3, 5-6. Accordingly, defendants have not met their burden on this 12(f) Motion, and it will be denied.

ORDER

IT IS, THEREFORE, ORDERED that defendants' Motion to Strike Allegations in Plaintiffs' Complaint (#21) is **DENIED**.

Signed: September 26, 2017

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Max O. Cogburn Jr.", written over a horizontal line.

Max O. Cogburn Jr.
United States District Judge

